

Nucleotides as anti-HBV agents

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Challenges in Antiviral Drug Discovery

Viruses cause life-threatening illnesses worldwide

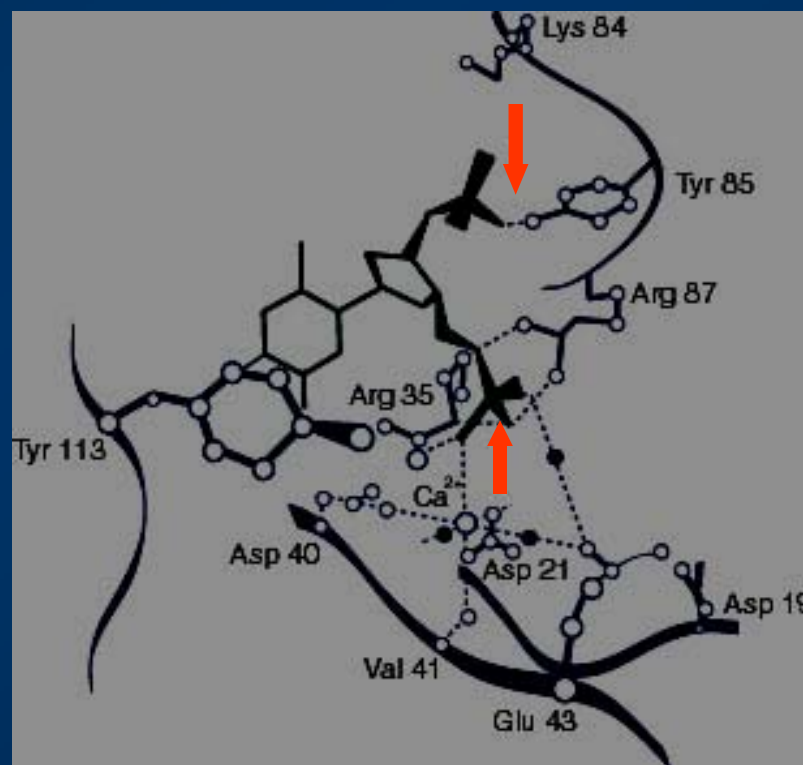
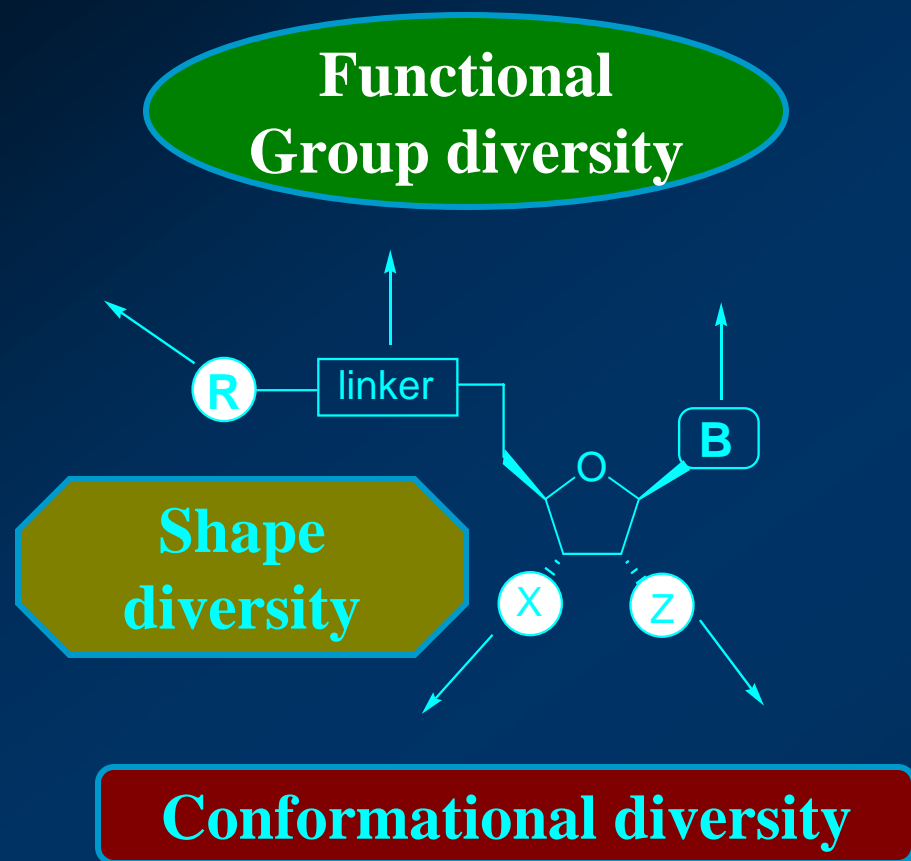
Discovery Issues

- ✱ Lack of druggable targets
- ✱ Emergence of resistant mutants

Therapeutic Issues

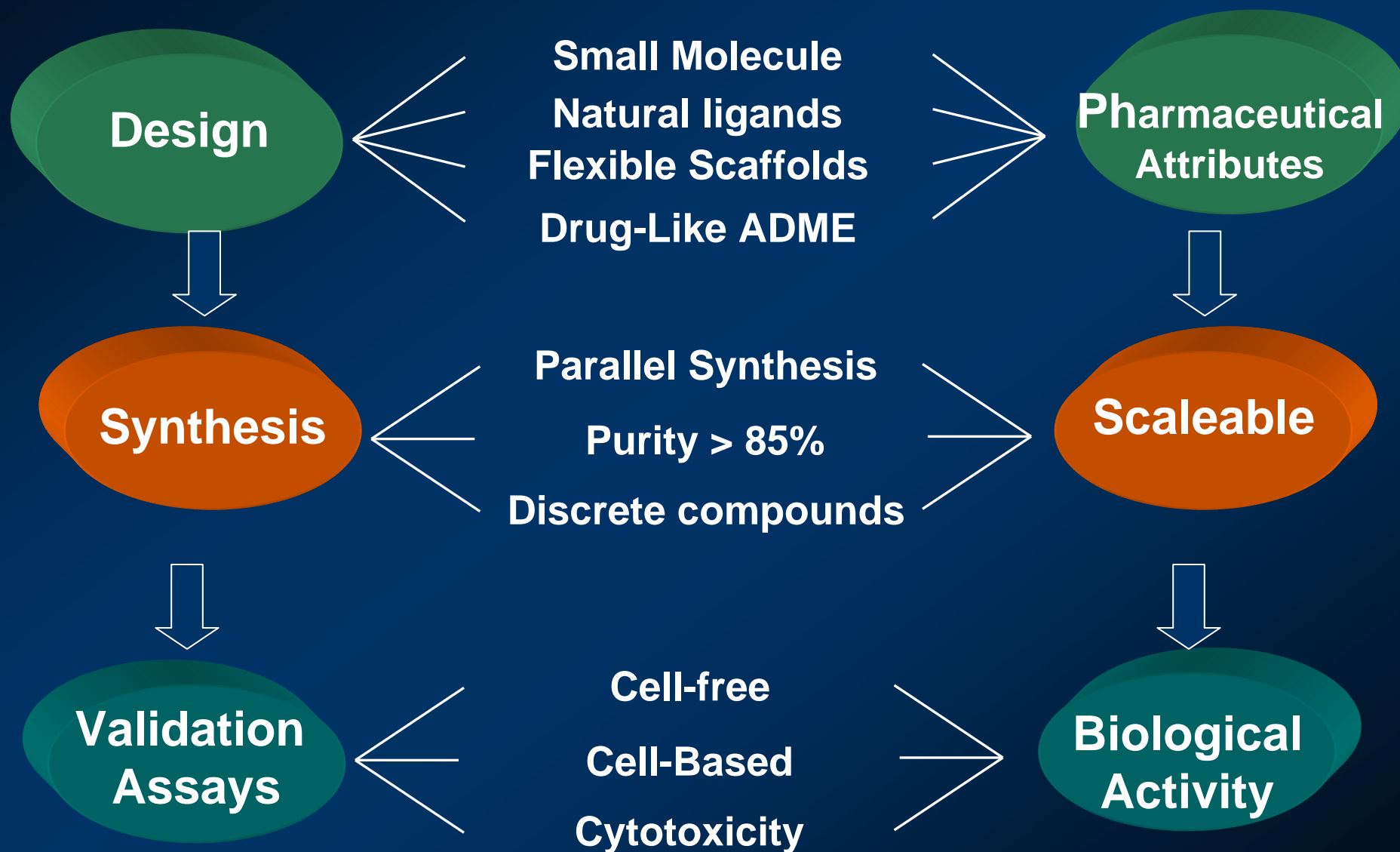
- Rapid emergence of antiviral resistance
- Dose-limiting toxicity

Combinatorial library based upon nucleotide scaffold as a strategy for drug discovery



Phosphate groups is key binding element in nucleotide – staphylococcal nuclease interactions

Nucleotide library in drug discovery





Validation of nucleotide library approach Discovery of anti-HBV agents

*“Concerted efforts are urgently needed to define key steps in infection, replication, and assembly, as well as, **the design and testing of new classes of curative HBV antivirals**”.....*

National Institutes of Health (2002)

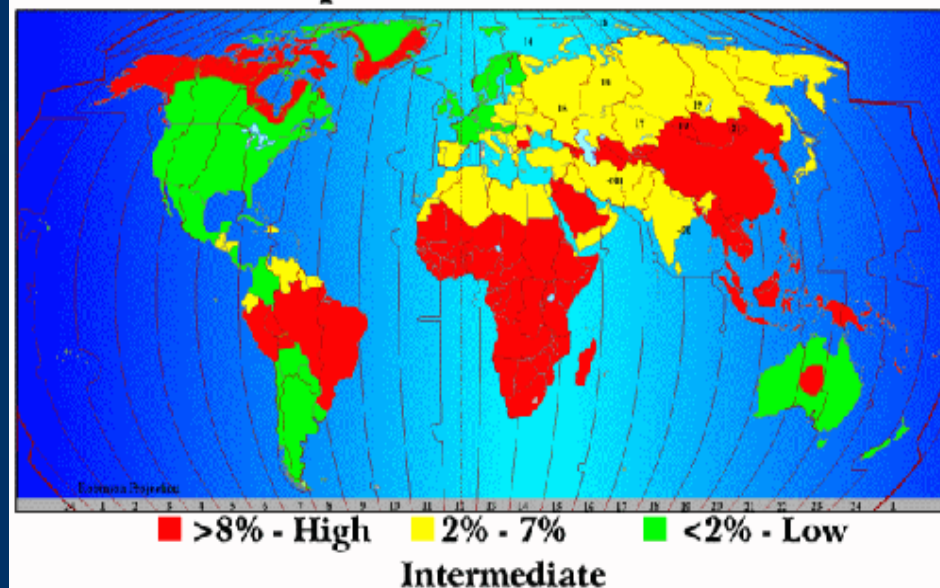
Global Crisis due to HBV Infection

- HBV causes both acute and chronic infection
 - ✓ 2 billion infected world-wide
 - ✓ About 350 million are chronically infected
 - ✓ 1 million deaths per year

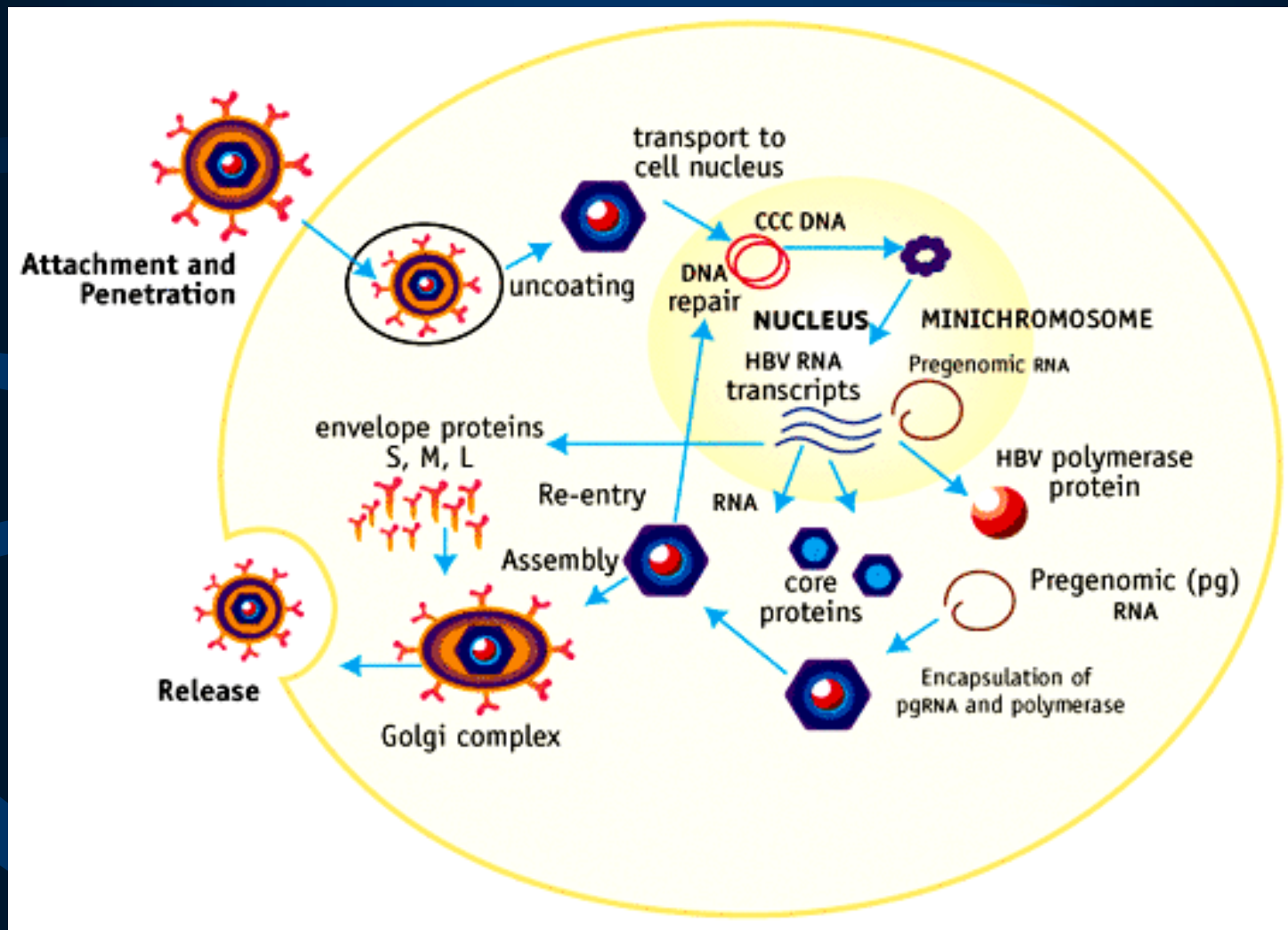
Transmission routes:

- ✓ Sexual intercourse
- ✓ Intravenous drug use
- ✓ Blood products

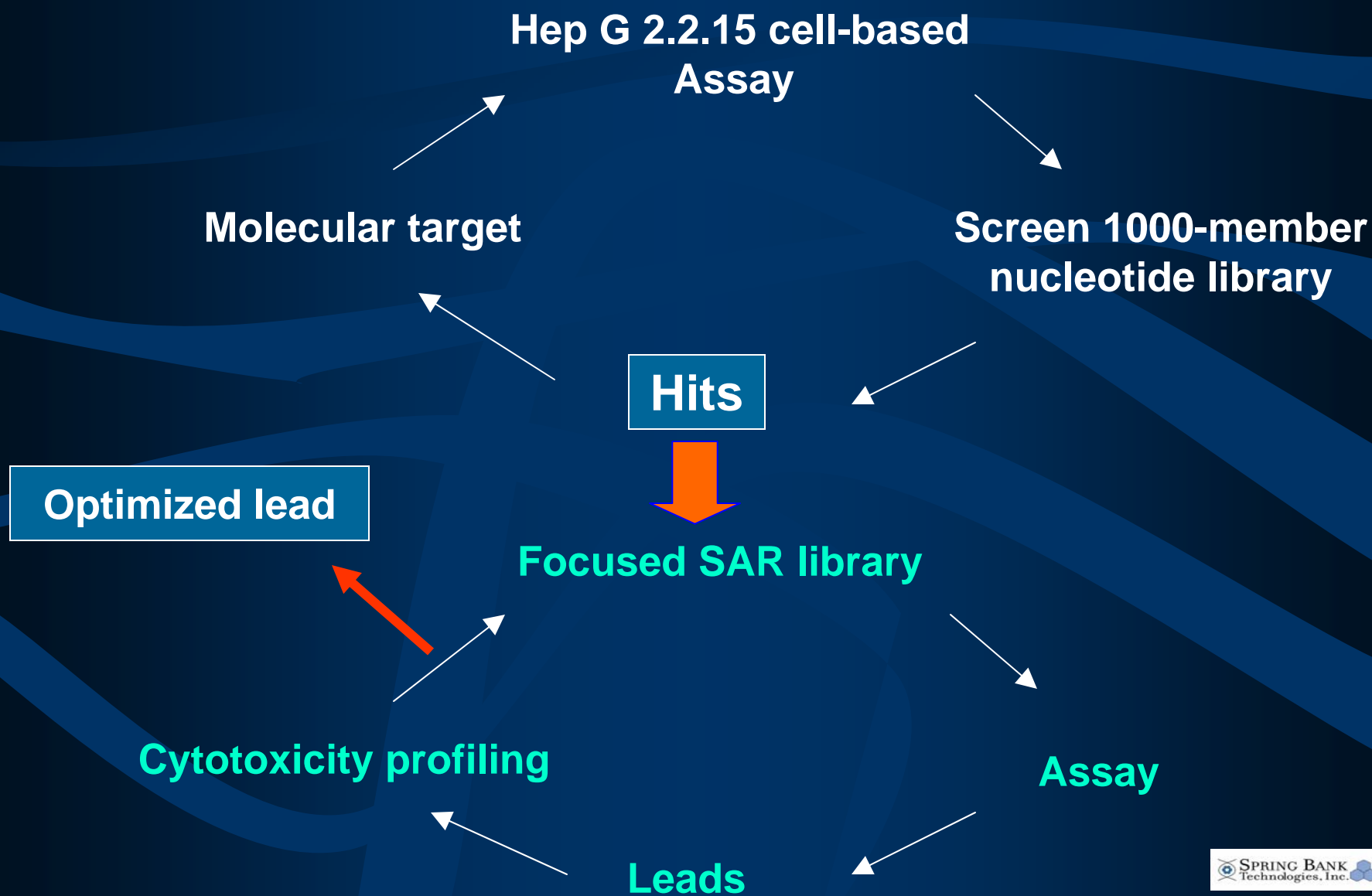
Global Distribution of Chronic Hepatitis B Infection



HBV Life Cycle



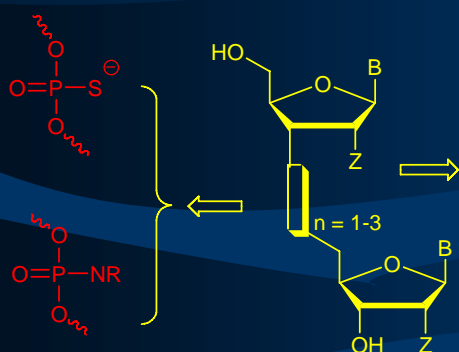
Phenotypic Approach to HBV Lead Discovery



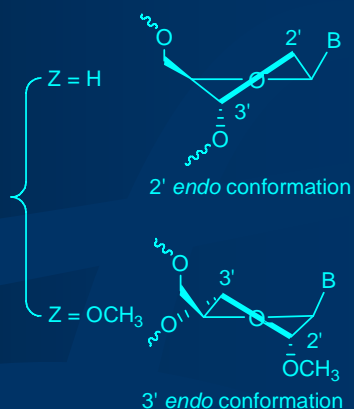
The library of nucleotides

A library of di-, and tri-nucleotides

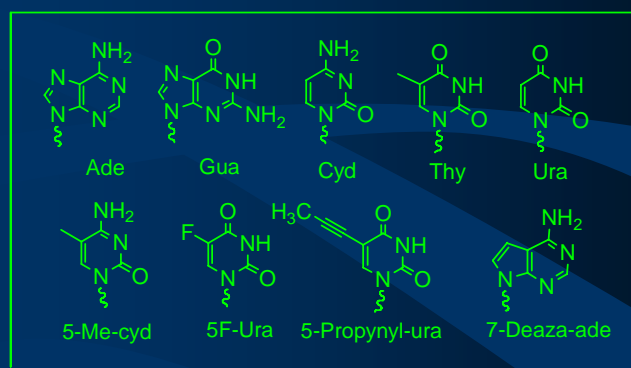
Linkage



Sugar conformation



Nucleobase



Antiviral Screening

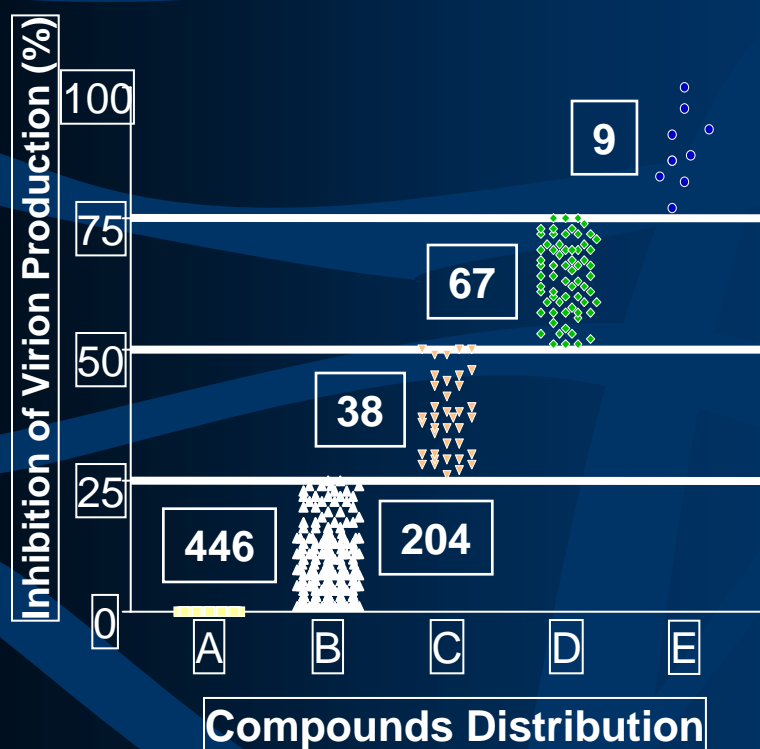
Actives

Lead Optimization

Lead

Lead discovery using cell-based antiviral assay

Distribution of actives



HBV-infected
2.2.15 cells



Daily addition
of compounds for
9 days



Quantitate HBV DNA
Southern blot analysis
(antiviral assay)

Cytotoxicity
assay

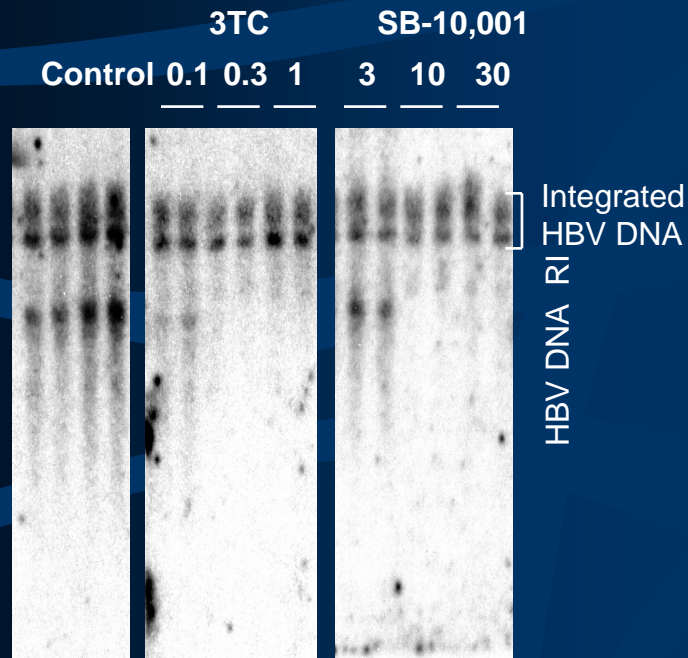
In collaboration with Dr. Brent Korba, Georgetown University

Lead Discovery Highlights - HBV Program

- ✓ Over 1400 compounds screened in assay
- ✓ Four potent compounds discovered following SAR
- ✓ **Novel Di-, and trinucleotide compounds**
- ✓ High safety index ($CC_{50}/EC_{50} > 1000$)
- ✓ Potency , EC_{50} , 0.3 micromolar, comparable to Adefovir

SB 9000 - a Novel Anti-HBV Nucleotide

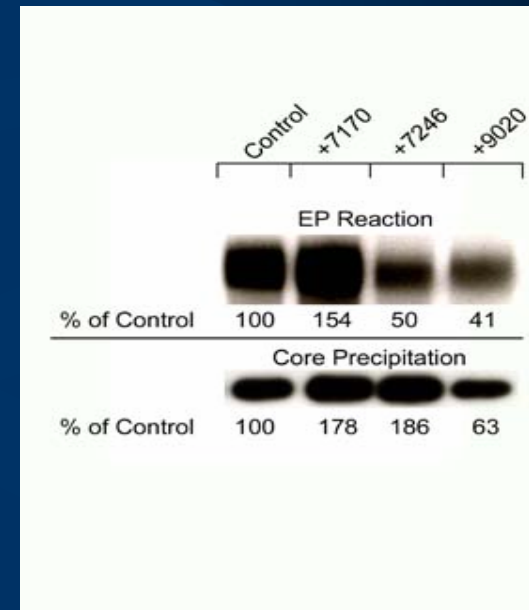
SB 9000 analogs are intracellular inhibitors of HBV replication



Southern blot analysis of HBV DNA after 14 days treatment

*In collaboration with Dr. Brent Korba,
Georgetown University*

Di-, and tri-nucleotide compounds inhibit HBV Endogenous Polymerase

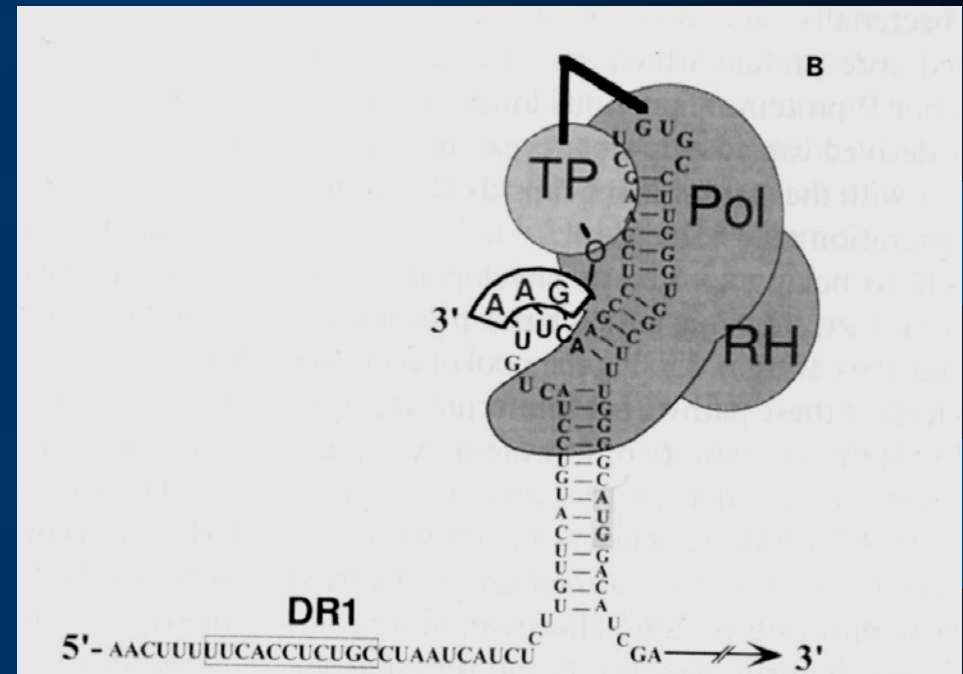


Huh 7 cells transfected with HBV DNA were treated with 10 μ M of each compound for 72 h.

*In collaboration with University of Texas,
San Antonio*

Multiple mechanisms of action of SB 9000

- ❖ Inhibits HBV DNA synthesis
- ❖ Inhibits viral polymerase by a mechanism other than chain termination
- ❖ Inhibition of priming step during viral nucleic acid synthesis



Anti-HBV profile of SB 9000

Combination with	SB 9000
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3TC	Moderately synergistic
Adefovir	Additive to strong antagonist

No synergistic cytotoxicity observed

SB 9000 and analogs are potent inhibitors of resistant HBV mutants

HBV type	Compound EC ₉₀	
	3TC	SB 9000
Wild type	0.6	9.0
M204 v	>100	9.8
M204i	>100	10
L180m	18	12

Cultures were treated for three days beginning 72 hours post-transfection, four replicates per concentration. S.D. not shown. Activity comparable to adefovir

In collaboration with Dr. Brent Korba, Georgetown University

SB 9000 is a selective antiviral agent

	SB 10001 <i>IC₅₀ (uM)</i>	SB 9000 <i>IC₅₀ (uM)</i>
HBV	0.6 to 1.1	0.5 to 1.5
BVDV (NADL)	> 50	> 50
HCMV (AD169)	> 20	> 20
YFV	> 50	> 50
HSV (KOS)	> 20	> 20
HIV-1 (IIIb)	> 2	> 2

**Collaborative study: Mark Wainberg (HIV), Brent Korba (HBV)
and Viridae sciences (YFV)**

Efficacy Studies of SB 9000 in Animal Models of HBV

Antiviral evaluation of SB 9000 in transgenic mouse model of HBV

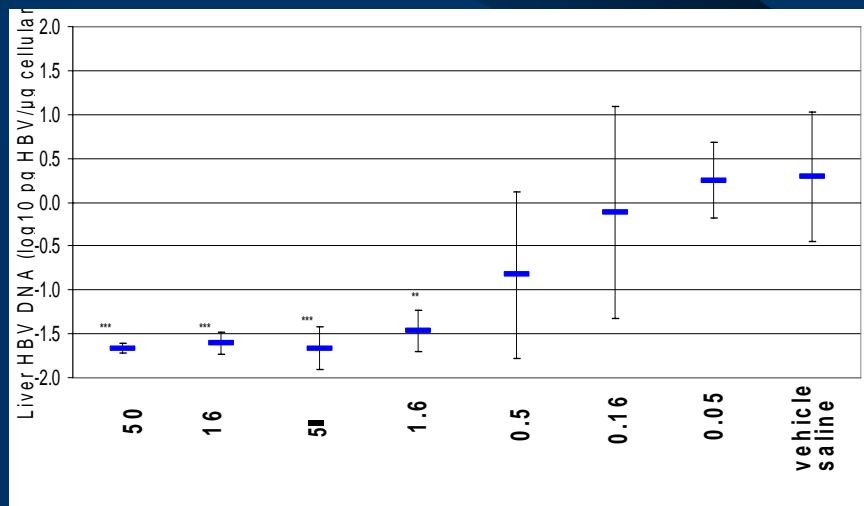
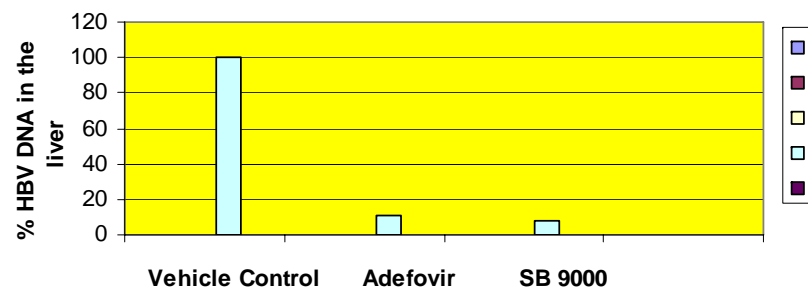
Initial high-dose study

- ★ 14-day daily administration IP route
- ★ 100 mg/Kg SB 9000, ADV 10 mg/Kg
- ★ **End point:** reduction in Liver HBV DNA on day 14 - quantitative PCR and southern blot analysis

Dose-response study

- EC_{50} of SB 9000 is <1 mg/Kg
- More potent than adefovir

Inhibition of HBV replication in transgenic mouse liver by SB 9000

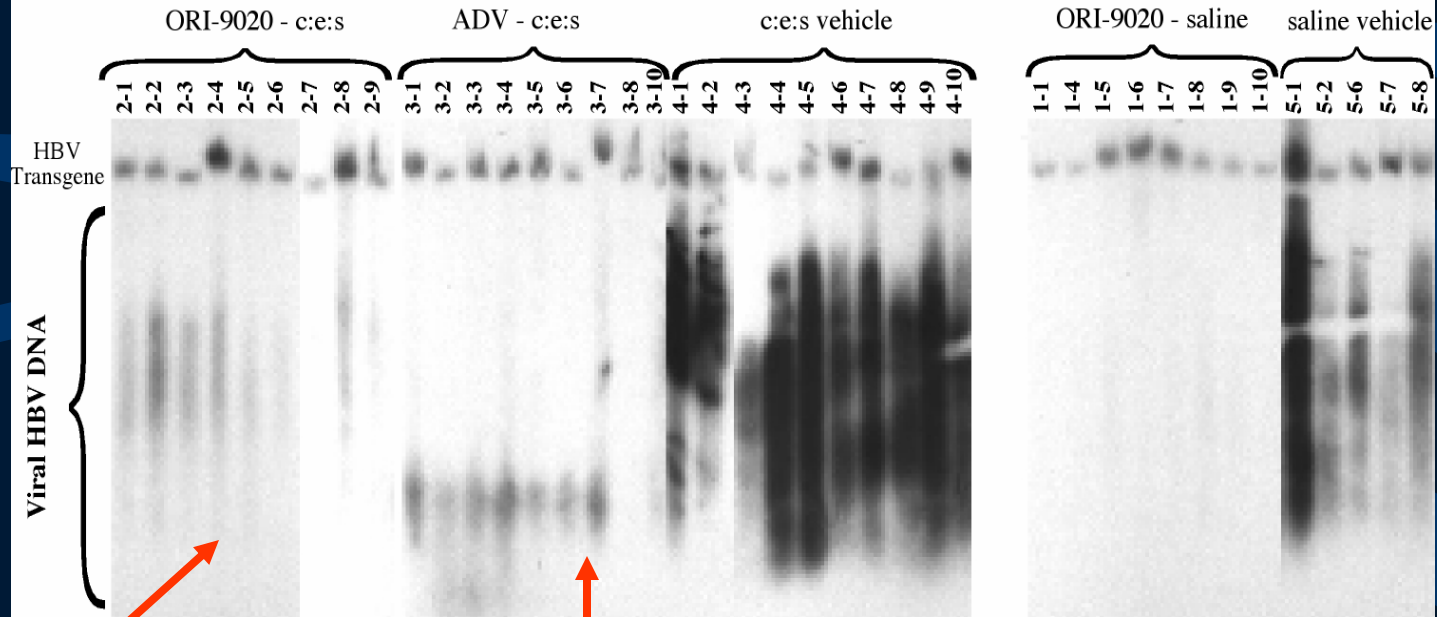


In collaboration with Dr. John Morrey, Utah State University

SB 9000 shows strong anti-HBV activity in transgenic Mice model of HBV infection

Southern blot analysis of liver HBV DNA following 14-day treatment

Fig. *. Expt. NHA-17. Effect of ORI-9020 on liver HBV DNA in male transgenic mice.



Absence of Low
MW HBV DNA
species

SB 9000 (CES)

Adefovir

CES (control)

SB 9000 (saline)

Saline (control)

There was no toxicity associated with the administration of the drug

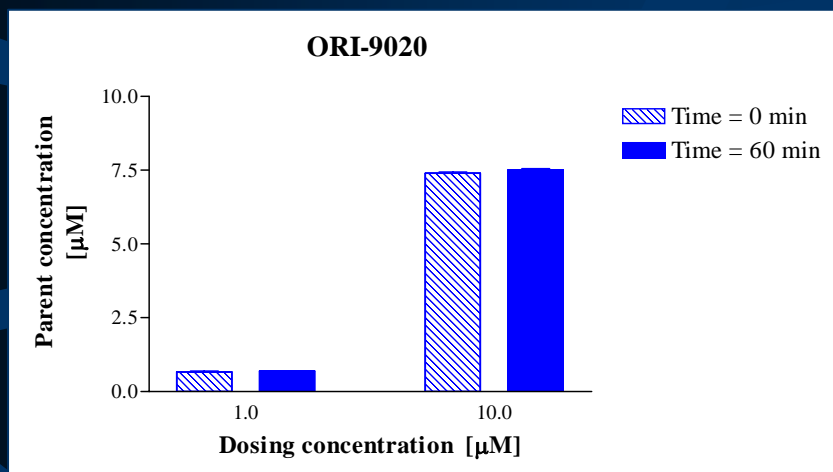
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Drug Development

Pharmaceutical properties of SB 9000

Issues

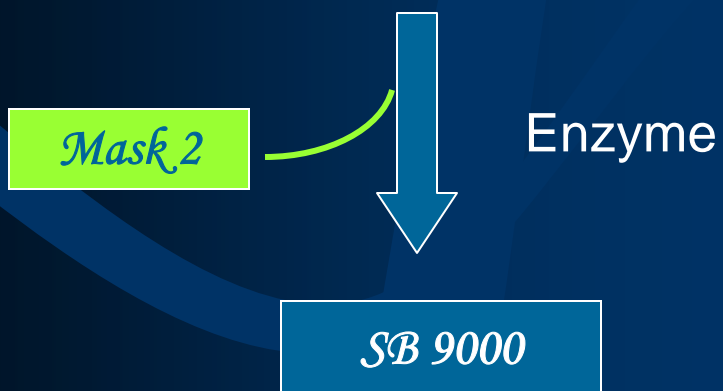
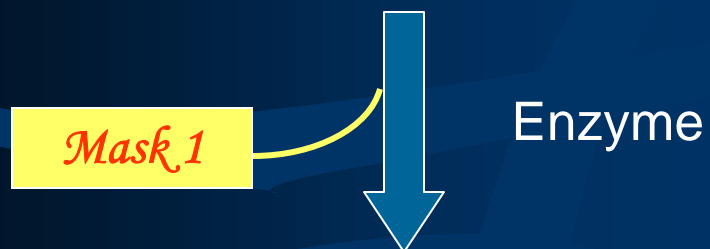
- Metabolically stable in vitro and in vivo



- Significant tissue disposition in liver

- Not orally bioavailable
- Not stable in gastric fluid
- Not much known about nucleotide drug transporters in GI tract

Tripartate prodrugs of SB 9000 for oral bioavailability



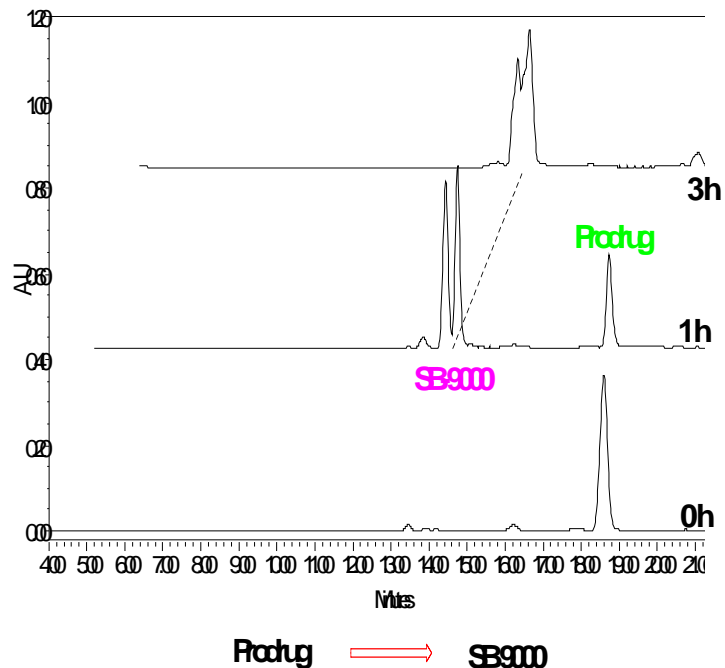
SB 9000 prodrugs

- Well-established drug regeneration pathway
- Stable in GI tract
- Properties suitable for Formulation
- High safety
- Orally bioavailable

Characteristics of some SB 9000 prodrugs

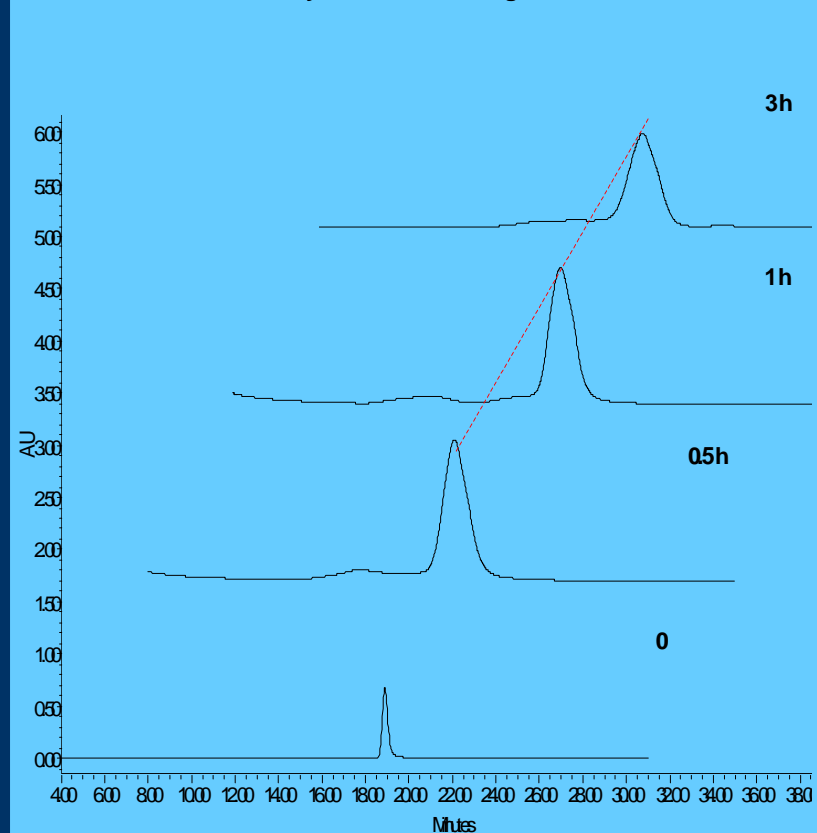
Serum conversion

HPLC profile depicting the kinetics of conversion of Prodrug to SB9000 in rabbit serum

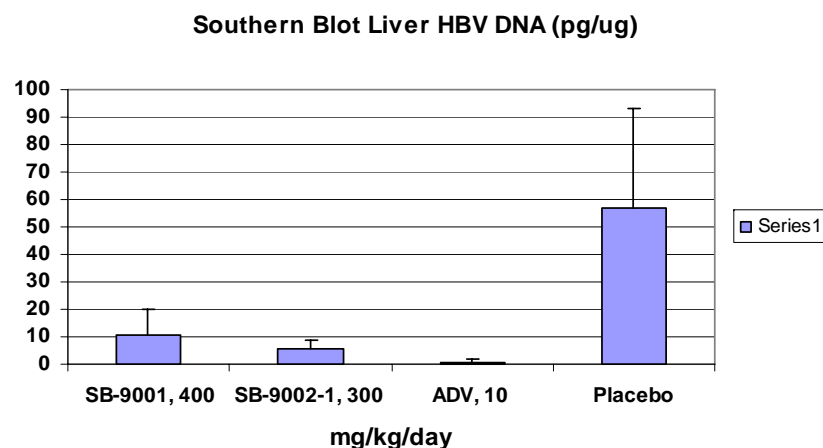


Stability in gastric fluid

Stability of SB9001 in simulated gastric fluid



Antiviral and safety studies of oral SB 9000 prodrugs in transgenic mice



Initial high-dose study

Animals: male and female transgenic mice (founder 1.3.32)

Placebo: 0.05 M citric acid, pH 2.0

Adefovir 10 mg/kg/day positive control

Prodrug	QPCR Liver HBV DNA pg/microg	Southern blot Liver HBVDNApg/microg
SB 9001 400 mg/Kg/day	24.3 ± 19	10.5 ± 9.3**
SB 9002-1 300 mg/Kg/day	13.3 ± 12	5.7 ± 3.2**
Placebo	65 ± 79	57 ± 36

Action Plan for development of SB 9000

IND-tox studies planned for
2007



IND 2008



Initiate clinical trials

SB 9000 program summary

- Potent, safe, selective “first in class” anti-HBV agent with novel mechanism of action
- Synergistic with other antivirals and **active against 3TC-resistant strains**
- An orally bioavailable prodrug has been developed that is an active anti-HBV agent in vivo
- Nucleotide Discovery concept broadly applicable to other disease targets

Acknowledgments

In vitro studies

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In vivo studies

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